

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Intellectual Honesty.

Judge Grosscup of Chicago says the United States has not yet proved that a government of, for and by the people can endure and express some doubt of results at the final test. The problem that distresses him is economic, involving the proper balance of the laws of supply and demand and, because our consumption is now out-running production, he fears we may not be able to meet the ultimate penalty of this indulgence.

His premise, of course, is not new; James J. Hill and others have been dining that in our ears for a long time and we have long ago begun to heed the warning. Judge Grosscup asks what power will enable us to solve the complex problems of the future as we have the simple moral questions of the past and answers it by saying, "The spirit of intellectual honesty." The trend of his whole argument, which, by the way, loses some of its harshness because it is made to a graduating class, sets up the proposition that we are drifting away rather than toward this ideal.

Without question there has been, and is still, imperative necessity in this country for intellectual honesty, but we believe a sober analysis of the drift of private and public life today will show a strong and constant tendency in that direction. To begin with, we as a people have learned something of our national faults as well as of its virtues; we have learned that we were an extravagant people, in speech and action. That prodigal wealth and unprecedented prosperity have made us careless of the future and reckless of our resources, but we have awakened to the danger of over-indulgence and set about to remedy the evil. We are conserving more and more what we used to waste—soil, water, timber, minerals and likewise moral character. In the awakening has come a new vision of moral obligations as imposed in positions of public trust and also in the ranks of private citizenship and individual and corporate business.

The spirit of intellectual honesty is already a dominant spirit in business, politics, the professions. The general disposition is to put the premium on the real man and the ban on the counterfeit. As a rule we are broader and fairer and we hear before we decide. Never was there a time when the people through their public servants were probing as deeply and diligently for the truth as today, the truth in economic as well as moral realms, for they believe as Judge Grosscup said, that the two are correlative. And the result will be that, while we have seen the need for greater range of economic development, we will apply to that expansion the power of intellectual honesty, and the most of us will not agree with the learned jurist that there is any serious danger of our meeting the ultimate test of popular government.

Loeb Begins at the Top.

In the matter of enforcing the laws against smuggling valuable articles from abroad into American ports William Loeb, collector at the port of New York, is giving no carping critic the chance to cry, "Get after the higher-ups." He is beginning with the higher-ups, for in this case it seems they are about the only ones financially able to engage in these refined exploits. First, he causes the arrest and conviction of a former governor, then he brings to justice the wife of one of New York's prominent business men and now he is after large wholesale firms that do a vast amount of importing every year.

Collector Loeb is doing a very simple work, after all, something that might have been done long ago, for there is every indication that the practice he is destroying has existed for years. People have smuggled things into this country until it no longer seemed to them even wrong, much less a species of outlawry. That is evident in the fact that those who are now being punished as smugglers are otherwise good citizens, men and women who are known for their observance of laws. This fact, however, has not been allowed to shield them against willful fraud on the government. It has not mattered about the social or financial standing or the moral character of the individual; Mr. Loeb has determined to break up the pernicious system of cheating the federal revenue laws and he is making commendable headway. He seems to have struck bedrock, too, in his pursuit of big importers, where undoubtedly there has been wholesale abuse of customs regulations.

Same Old Buncle Game.

When the democratic state committee met last week to arrange for the democratic state convention two so-called officers of a pretended populist state committee put their heads together and issued a call for a populist state convention to meet at the same time and place as the democrats. The purpose of this motion-picture farce is, of course, to lay the foundation for another chapter of the buncle game which has been played on Nebraska voters for so many successive years by which democratic office-seekers get on the official ballot twice, once as democrats and again as populists.

Of course, there would be no object in carrying out this masquerade unless a considerable remnant of the once powerful populist party in this state were still to be inveigled into voting for democrats only when thus misbranded and sailing under false colors. We have heard a great deal from time to time about "embezzlement of power" and theft being "none

the less a crime because committed under forms of law," but democrats in this state, notwithstanding their claim to have joined hands with decency, keep up this purloining of the populist party name and theft of populist votes simply because they have found a loop-hole in the law that permits them to do it.

A Democratic Marathon.

When Tom Watson the other day stopped throwing clubs long enough to voice David B. Hill's slogan of battle, "I am a democrat," the country did not seem to catch his full meaning. It seemed to believe that Mr. Watson was only replying to some question of his party fealty, but that was not it at all. Mr. Watson had read that Mr. Folk of Missouri had just come out as an avowed candidate for presidential honors and, having a bee of that sort in his own bonnet, he took this occasion to let it buzz.

While the race is two years off, at least ten contestants are already jockeying for a start on the democratic track. Folk, Gaynor, Harmon and Marshall are admittedly out for the democratic nomination, while Watson, Hearst, Dave Francis, Bailey and Parker are receptive candidates and, of course, Mr. Bryan is always and forever waiting to be drafted.

It would be idle to attempt discussion of these candidates and their merits or chances of success at this stage. What strikes many people as the central thought of this marathon race is not so much the adage that "the early bird catches the worm," but the fact that there is a determination in the democratic party that, come what may, Mr. Bryan shall have competition before it is too late. The party, no more than others, takes seriously anything he may say about not being a candidate; there is a big difference between being a candidate and taking a nomination. But this anti-Bryan sentiment, while general, lacks coherent organization. In the opposition to him are elements which it is difficult to think of harmonizing. Imagine, for instance, Mr. Hearst and Mayor Gaynor sitting down and planning out a little coup together; or Mr. Francis and Mr. Folk, or Tom Watson and Judge Parker, or, for that matter, confere to yourself the thought of all these aspiring gentlemen conferring to unite on ways and means of sidetracking the Peerless loser.

Yet Mr. Bryan insists that the democratic outlook for 1912 is bright. Perhaps, but he has used this very same expression every time for four quadrennial periods.

Streets and Boulevards.

There is no question but that the place where Omaha has greatest room for improvements is to be found in its streets and boulevards. The paved area of the city will measure up well with that of other cities of our size, but for some reason or other we seem to have been so far unable to keep them in passable condition of repair and cleanliness.

The blame for these deficiencies is perhaps not to be placed in any one quarter alone. Omaha tolerates street nuisances of all kinds that no other city would put up with. We permit our building contractors to ruin the pavements by storing materials in the streets and using the streets for work-shops. Our pavements are being constantly cut into for service pipe connections without proper replacement. Paving contractors are allowed to tear up a thoroughfare for blocks and to take their own time to re-open it to traffic.

If we are to have our streets and boulevards maintained as they should be in Omaha we must not only have them kept in repair and cleaned periodically, but we must stop these unnecessary abuses and prevent their recurrence.

It was the late Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama who said, "The democratic party will be in the slough of despond until it puts Bryan in the company of Tom Watson and outside the fortification of democracy." And still Mr. Bryan is commanding the Harmons of the party to "prepare to stand aside," while Tom Watson comes groping his way back to the fold.

It is to be noted that the democrats have put candidates in nomination in every congressional district in Iowa with one exception. The democrats make no distinction between regulars and insurgents when a democrat wants a job held by a republican.

Two of the three democratic congressmen from Nebraska killed one another's votes by taking opposite sides on the postal savings bank bill in spite of the pledge in the Denver platform. Is a platform binding?

The original booster of the postal savings idea in these parts was the late Edward Rosewater, founder of The Bee. All the rest are followers or imitators trying to take advantage of the pioneer work he did.

The advance guard for the meeting of the International Stereotypers' association, scheduled for next week at Omaha, is already on the ground. It goes without saying that they will make a good impression.

The free lance candidate for the republican nomination for governor of South Dakota concedes defeat. But he gave the other fellows a merry chase and a real scare, just the same.

The official organ of the anti-Saloon league comes to the defense of Convict Erdman, declaring that "thus far we have heard no evidence that

would justify his detention in prison." The accused, himself, admits that he is an escaped penitentiary bird with three years of his term in the Colorado prison yet to serve.

The first Oregon Trail monument in Nebraska has just been unveiled near Kearney. It is time to realize that Nebraska has at last reached the point where it has a history behind it.

The United States senator who recently had to use a jimmy to get into his own home showed plainly that breaking into the senate fits a man for forcible entry to most anything.

Even Cincinnati, the home of Biddy McPhee, has joined the booster organization and is out with the tom-tom of a better and bigger town. It is the way of the day.

Force of Habit.

St. Louis Times.

The new rush to the Alaska gold fields must be the result of force of habit. The man can scarcely be worth while in these days of his over-production.

The Happy Medium.

Washington Post.

President Taft must come pretty close to a happy medium, for the radicals think him a bit conservative and the conservatives think him somewhat radical.

Wise Word in Season.

St. Paul Dispatch.

Colonel Roosevelt has sent word that he will not mix up in the factional political fights in New York. Colonel Roosevelt has lived on the plains too long to stick his finger into a fire that some one else has kindled.

Shifting Responsibility.

Providence Journal.

According to Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, senators and congressmen are not allowed to think for themselves, such is the public clamor. Nevertheless, the average common or garden variety of intelligent citizen would hold dissenting senators and congressmen appear to think.

From Forum to Workshop.

New York Press.

In a few days there will come forth into the arena of practical affairs several thousand young college graduates who know pretty much everything that there is to know in the world, but who, with a not uncommon contradiction in juvenile logic, will proceed to demonstrate the fact by earning their livings only with the greatest difficulty.

Uplift of the Filipino.

New York Tribune.

The graduation of a number of Filipino students from a collegiate institution in this country is a timely reminder of one of the most interesting and promising features of the complex work which the United States is prosecuting in behalf of its Asiatic dependents. In this work, it might, perhaps, be argued, we are following an Asiatic example, since Japan years ago and more recently sent many selected young men here to study in our colleges and universities at the public expense of those countries. There is, however, an obvious and significant contrast between the two cases, to wit, that between enlightened self interest, as the primary motive and a generous altruism with self-interest as only a secondary and indirect consideration.

Slam at Minor Federal Courts.

Philadelphia Record.

One of the latest amendments of the Taft-Woodward railroad bill is that of Senator Overman of North Carolina, which is designed to effectually lock the door against the abuse in the meddling of certain federal judges with the laws of the states. This is not intended exclusively for railroad corporations, nor is it intended to curtail the jurisdiction of the federal courts in cases in which the validity of state laws is challenged in a federal court. Under this new provision a proceeding by injunction to test a state law can be begun only when granted by a justice of the supreme court or a circuit court judge. When this limitation is put in force, it is heard and determined only by the judges of the United States courts, one of whom must be a supreme judge or a circuit court judge.

JUNE WHEAT HARVESTS.

Present Prospect in the Wheat Producing Countries.

Wall Street Journal.

June's wheat harvest in Europe this year will probably not be less than 500,000,000 bushels. This includes Turkey, Greece, Spain, Portugal and southern France, and possibly a part of Russia. In the western world our gulf states, with practically all of the country south of the Ohio and Missouri rivers, produce 350,000,000 bushels, making Europe's contribution as much as 850,000,000 bushels, or about one-third of the world's crop.

Seldom has there been a season in which Europe's wheat crop outlook had so many features of average strength. There, as here, some lateness has been reported. France, one of Europe's chief producers, which supplies nearly all of her domestic needs out of the home crop, had early misfortunes to discount her prospects. There has been decided recovery there, and few crop misfortunes anywhere else of account. Europe, this year, from the Urals mountains to the Atlantic will be more independent than in any year within a decade in the matter of wheat supply.

In the United States the only districts of first rank as producers of wheat to harvest in June, are Kansas and Nebraska. Most of the country south of the 37th parallel of latitude is a wheat country on this continent. Forecasts are rather more conservative this year than usual, but Kansas and Nebraska may at least be counted upon for 115,000,000 bushels. Nearly all of the southern states increased their acreage last autumn from 10 to 15 per cent over that of 1908. This extension is bound to be reflected in the contributions of the current month to the country's supply of winter wheat. By July 1 the available supply of breadstuffs should begin to show its influence upon the general business situation.

Our Birthday Book

June 11, 1910.

William Warner, United States senator from Missouri, was born June 11, 1841, in Wisconsin. He studied law and was admitted to the bar and gave up his practice to go to the front during the war, after which he located in Kansas City. He has been national commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and occupied various positions of public trust.

Aubrey Potter, traveling freight and passenger agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, is just 30 years old today. He was born in Nebraska City, and is a graduate of Amherst college. He was with the National Biscuit company for three years before going with the Milwaukee in 1904.

In Other Lands

Mid Lights on What is Transpiring Around the Near and Far Nations of the Earth.

Monarchies are very expensive institutions, never yielding a dividend on the capital invested. They are just as responsive to the touch of high prices as the ordinary "ultimate consumer," and as eager as a corporation for more revenue. Emperor William's appeal for an increase of salary carried enough pathos to move the Prussian Diet to action, and an addition of \$300,000 is promised, which will bring the royal revenues up to about \$5,000,000. This sum is by far the largest appropriated directly for any constitutional monarch in Europe. It is almost double the sum set aside for the king of Great Britain. The king of the Netherlands, King Edward, which will probably be closely followed for King George, was \$2,500,000, exclusive of hereditary revenues, with which Parliament does not concern itself. The president of France receives \$500,000 as salary and a like amount for expenses. Both French and English total much less than the kaiser's increased civil list. The salaries of the United States and of the supreme court justices might be lumped in with the French and English totals and still leave the war lord several thousand marks ahead of the crowd.

When the project of tunneling the English channel for a railroad was agitated some years ago the fears of invasion from France repeatedly expressed by General Lord Wolsey effectively squelched the scheme. Fortunately for the peace of mind of the timid Wolseys of today the diplomacy of King Edward brought the nations into close alliance, banishing fears of invasion from the south, but centering them on the North sea for political effect. The flying machine has become the modern invader from France. DeBoriot's first flight over the channel was rightly regarded as a notable feat, but its significance from an invasion point of view is surpassed by the recent achievement of DeLesseps. The latter not only crossed and returned without landing, but soared above storm and fog, out of reach of artillery and almost beyond the range of planes. With the certainty of rapid improvement in flying vehicles, a ruction between England and France in the future will put the storm-tossed channel out of the reckoning as a serious factor in war.

Steadily growing opposition to the franchise bill directed by the social democrats of Germany forced the minister president of the Prussian Diet, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, to withdraw the measure. The action is regarded as a blow to the prestige of the prime minister. It is probable that when the next attempt is made by the government to deal with the problem, the reforms proposed will be more to the popular liking. For while the people have succeeded in preventing a "reform" that was no reform at all, they are even more satisfied with existing conditions than they were before. They have learned their power, even in reactionary Prussia, and will not rest satisfied until the hated class system is radically modified or abolished.

A writer in Current Literature classes King V as a tory wedded to the paternal theory of government, of simple and fervent religious faith, strongly disposed to assert the royal prerogative with vigor, committed to policy of benevolence, and devoted to the welfare of the working classes, opposed on principle to any modification of the House of Lords, and the husband of an aggressively Protestant queen. To this extent all estimates of the new sovereign, so far as they may be gleaned from the benevolent words of those European newspapers most competent to form an accurate opinion, are in substantial agreement.

When England assumed sole control in 1882, says a writer in the World today, Egypt was still bankrupt, with a public debt of more than \$100,000,000, and an income insufficient to pay the interest and carry on the government. The public revenue in 1882 amounted to \$4,500,000, in 1907, to \$81,000,000; more than \$100,000,000 in excess of the expenditures. On January 1, 1908, the sum of \$45,000,000 was in the general reserve fund, and the public debt was reduced in 1908 by \$1,000,000; it now is \$479,000,000. While millions have been saved and enormous public works completed, taxation has been reduced.

To stem the alarming growth of physical deterioration in Great Britain, a bill is to be presented in parliament providing for compulsory physical training for children. All school authorities are to provide physical training for both sexes for at least two hours each week, the instruction to be imparted by properly qualified persons. The training must be continuous until the children reach the age of 10. A curious clause of the bill provides that no scholar shall "in the course of any physical training provided under this act use or be taught the use of any weapon of any kind whatsoever."

Armstrong Vamby of Buda Pesth, the veteran traveler and professor, is quoted in the Manchester Guardian as expressing the opinion that the new regime in Turkey must enjoy twenty-five years of peace in order to have a good chance of success. What Vamby most fears is not attack from without, but bitter race and religious dissensions within the empire. The Albanian trouble he regards as serious, but as really the least threatening of many probable causes of disunion.

Some of the delegates from the Chinese provincial assemblies who are at Peking asking for the immediate convocation of a national parliament announce that they will commit suicide if their petition is not granted. It is not clear that this will prove an irresistible argument in favor of changing the government's program. In fact, the recent may see in it a fine opportunity of getting rid of some troublesome agitators.

JOYFUL NOTES OF JUNE.

Schools and Affairs Vibrant with Youthful Optimism.

Washington Post.

Literally, this is commencement week. All over the country hundreds of colleges are turning out thousands of graduates to begin the struggle of life. And all over the country ministers and magistrates are turning out hundreds of brides and grooms, who resume the struggle in partnership.

The success that will meet the graduates will depend in part upon their opportunities, their initiative and their perseverance. They will not find the university of the world's experience as cheerful as the college from which they have emerged. They will have more responsibility and care. They will be measured by a bigger and more enduring test, and they will find that intrinsic worth will prove of more value to them than superficial cleverness.

From the platform of a college hall, when prizes are being awarded, the conquest of the world may seem easy. To many, fortunately, however, by reason of family wealth or influence, it may be

easy. To the others the road will be filled with snares and bumps, but if they persevere and be of good cheer and strong heart they will succeed eventually. And all of them, rich or poor, will find it easier in the long run to pursue the straight road than to hunt out the short cuts to worldly success and fame.

With the brides and grooms of June happiness and success will be almost wholly of their own making. Starting out with the same rose-colored view of the world, they may find many irritations. They will find, very probably, that successful marriages are made up of compromises, each side to the compact yielding something. If they are willing to meet this condition and cultivate toleration, they will be happy.

May the optimism that swings along to the music of June reach a rich fulfillment!

SWEET TOOTH IN POLITICS.

Candy Rivals Cigars in Colorado Campaigning Bills.

St. Louis Times.

The most disconcerting story of many days comes from Colorado, "where the female suffrage is." A number of successful candidates in the recent election in Denver have been turning in expenses accounts to the committee which passes on such matters, and in each case the most serious item is "candy." This item might be supposed to be a species of joke, upon first thought. But when it is remembered who the constituents of the office seekers were, the real seriousness of the matter begins to appear. Election expenses have been heavy enough in the past, in all conscience. It has been the proud boast of many a successful candidate that he "got by" with the expenditure of a few hundred, or thousand, according to the subject of the office he sought. But in the case of the cases the figures have been so excessive that there has been much effort to conceal them.

These formidable totals have come about, too, through the constant dripping of little streams. A cigar here and a glass of soda there, the result has been a deluge, and the campaign extended over many weeks or even months.

But suppose we are compelled to substitute for the cigars and drinks such things as boxes of gloves and candy, bolts of old lace, alpacas, sealskin sacques and bouquets of American Beauty roses? The thought is enough to stagger any millionaire, and yet it has to be faced. It is really a disconcerting reflection that you cannot buy anything for a woman that is worth even a "thank you" for less than the price of a whole box of cigars; and a little money will cause the more cautious among men to go very slow in the direction of votes for women.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S VERSATILITY.

Oxford Lecture Considered a Marvel of Varied Knowledge.

Philadelphia Record (Dem.).

Accustomed as we have become to the versatility of the ex-president, his Oxford lecture will greatly increase the universal astonishment that he could have read so widely and remembered so much. Biology, geology, history, literature, and even the history of the human mind and the record of human progress, war, literature, art and philosophy, are all at his tongue's end.

With an omnivorous taste in reading and a tenacious memory one can understand how he came up with these topics, but when did he get time to put the vast range of his reading and his impressions on paper? His speeches in Cairo and at the Guild hall must have been recently prepared, but his three university lectures, at the Sorbonne, Berlin and Oxford, were probably composed before he went to Africa. Yet his strenuous administration of the presidency could have left him little leisure before retiring from office, and from Washington he went to New York to plunge into work for The Outlook and collect his "pigeon library" and make other preparations for his year's pursuit of big game. His mental processes are astonishingly rapid, and his gift of expression we have already learned to marvel at.

RICH